

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXX. No. 201

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Afternoon—LINDA—A. BARNETT. Evening—MORNING CALL—LINDA. BARNETT. Evening—MORNING CALL—LINDA. BARNETT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LADY WHEN YOU CAN—LINDA. BARNETT. Evening—MORNING CALL—LINDA. BARNETT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY WHEN YOU CAN—LINDA. BARNETT. Evening—MORNING CALL—LINDA. BARNETT.

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Yesterday requiring the referee in the case of the city Tax Commissioners to compute the amount of fees, emoluments, &c., received by Christian C. Woodruff and George H. Purser during their occupancy of the office, so that the sum might be turned over to the account of the present occupants, Messrs. Brown and Williamson.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on General Meade by Harvard University at the annual commencement on Wednesday. General Meade was among the distinguished persons attendant on the commencement exercises.

The Rev. Alonzo Potter, Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, brother of Bishop Potter of this State, and father of General R. B. Potter, died in San Francisco on the 4th inst., aged sixty-five years. Just previous to his departure from this city to California, a few weeks ago, the deceased prelate was married to his second wife.

There was another government auction sale of Savannah and sea islands cotton in this city yesterday, over eight thousand three hundred bales being disposed of. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was lively. The terms were payment in gold, the gold dollar being reckoned equivalent to one dollar and fifty-two cents in government paper currency. Midding fair Savannah cotton sold for thirty-seven and a half cents per pound, middling for thirty-three and a quarter to thirty-three and a half, and ordinary for twenty-two and a quarter cents.

First quality sea islands brought eighty-six and a half cents.

A brief statement appears in this morning's paper from Captain Smith, of the ship William Nelson, which caught fire at sea off the Newfoundland Banks, on the 26th of June, and was abandoned by the officers and cabin passengers, leaving on board about four hundred German emigrants, all of whom, no doubt, were either drowned or burned to death, as nothing has been heard of them since their abandonment.

The result of the four o'clock race on Tuesday last on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, caused much bitter feeling among the friends and backers of the defeated party, which has finally led to fatal consequences. During a dispute regarding the matter on Wednesday night at Poughkeepsie between two men named Thomas De Mott and William Stevens, the latter struck the former a powerful blow, knocking him down and breaking his neck. Stevens, who disclaims having had any intention of killing De Mott, immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

A base ball match took place yesterday on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, between the Lowell Club, of Boston, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. There was a large attendance to witness the sport, many ladies being present. The game resulted in the victory of the Atlantic by a total score of forty-five to seventeen.

The five days German Stenographer was terminated yesterday by music and addresses at the headquarters in the Bowery, by excursions to different places, and in a variety of other festive ways, and to-day the visiting singers from other cities will leave for their homes.

The police magistrates made the following commitments yesterday.—Henry Diber, a discharged German soldier, only eighteen years of age, on charge, in connection with two other persons who are awaiting examination of breaking into the store 546 Prince street, on last Tuesday night, and stealing several hundred dollars worth of silk goods; Julius B. Karijs, a Hungarian, aged twenty-three, claiming to have recently been a Lieutenant in the Army of the James, charged with having, by means of forged papers, swindled different city firms out of considerable sums of money; James McEllyn, of 126 Cedar street, on complaint of stealing two hundred and seventy-five dollars from John A. Sterling, of Cortlandt street, while the two were enjoying themselves together in a Greenwich street dance house; John Derren and James Murphy, on charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at seven hundred and fifty dollars, the property of Patrick Hogan, of 31 Bayard street, on Wednesday, at Jones' Wood, during the German festival; and Margaret Holmes, a Water street girl, charged with knocking down Andrew Beckel in one of the characteristic houses of entertainment of that thoroughfare, and robbing him of over two hundred and fifty dollars.

The investigation of the charges against John Maxon, John S. Marsden, William McDermott and Francis Riley, recently employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of defrauding the government by appropriating public property to their own use, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton. The day was taken up in the examination of a witness named Joseph Anderson, a former workman in the yard, whose testimony makes some curious disclosures. The case was adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

A youth of sixteen, giving his name as Raymond O'Neil, was yesterday arrested at the Brooklyn Post Office, where he had called for letters in answer to advertisements published in the papers promising for certain remittances of money to send to young ladies photographs of their future husbands and to others a receipt for making a patent washing powder. By papers found on the young man, it appeared that these advertisements had found plenty of soft victims among both sexes. As no one appeared to make a complaint against O'Neil, he was discharged.

A fight took place about four o'clock yesterday morning at the gate of the South Seventh street ferry, Williamsburg, between some of the ferry employees and two policemen on one side and four intoxicated men on the other, growing out of the determination of the latter to cross the river without paying their fare. Some of the combatants of each party received serious injuries, both fighting for some time with much desperation. The freemen were finally arrested and locked up.

A supposed manufacturer of counterfeiters on the national fractional currency, giving his name as Richard Walker, was arrested at Union Hill, Bergen county, N. J., yesterday, and committed to jail.

The notorious Billy Mulligan, after killing two men, in a fit of delirium tremens, in San Francisco, on the 8th inst., was himself shot and killed by a policeman.

The stock market was firmer yesterday than during the earlier part of the week. Governments were dull. Gold was barely steady, and closed at 142½ on the street; 142½ was the night closing price.

The demand for domestic produce was generally less active yesterday, at a reduction in the prices of flour, spring wheat, moss pork, cotton and spirits turpentine; and at firmer rates for winter wheat and mixed corn. Whiskey was steady, as were also hay, hops, oils and fish, with a moderate business. Sugar, tobacco and tallow were in fair request; the latter, however, at lower prices. The foreign market was steady, with moderate shipments of breadstuffs, tobacco and petroleum reported.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—We learn from the most reliable sources that it is the intention of the government to reduce the army to one hundred thousand, and the navy in like proportion. We are glad of this. We do not require a large standing army of several hundred thousand men. The only standing army wanted in this country is an independent press, which are the pickets of liberty, and a sound democratic government. We can raise an army of five hundred thousand men at any time in five weeks. Let not Louis Napoleon, however, or Lord Palmerston come to the conclusion that, because we are reducing the army and navy, we are reducing our strength.

On the contrary, we are husbanding our strength. Every one of the veterans who are now retiring to their homes to repose themselves would, if any necessity arose—if, for example, any doubtful question was to be settled with either of these two governments, or both combined, in Canada or Mexico—rally round the old flag and comprise an army in six weeks that would sweep away double the number of troops that France and England could send to this country in one full sweep. We have generals enough to command them, too, equal to any in Europe.

We are glad to perceive that the Secretary of the Navy is about to reduce the expenses of the government in that department, so as to enable us to pay the national debt. All expenses should be cut down in like manner. Mr. McCulloch is not the man to believe, with Jay Cooke, that the national debt is a blessing. He is a thinker of a different kind. A man of common sense and practical financier, he believes that to be out of debt is to be out of trouble, and he is going to get rid of Cooke's blushing as soon as he can.

THE SITUATION.

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has prepared and forwarded to his State from Washington a proclamation appointing an election to be held on the 6th of November next to choose delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble on the 20th of the same month.

New Orleans telegrams of the 18th inst. confirm previous reports to the effect that the artillery and other property sold by the Texas rebels to the Mexican imperialists after Kirby Smith's surrender has been given up to our military authorities by order of Maximilian. The report of the departure to Mexico of Generals Kirby Smith, Price, Magruder, Shelby, Douglas and Jackson, with a number of their followers, and Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murrah, of Texas, is also confirmed. General Canby is now in command of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War on General Butler's Fort Fisher expedition and failure has been made public. A large mass of testimony was taken, after which the members came to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, the General was justifiable in withdrawing his forces without attempting to capture the fort. The committee, though only required to investigate regarding the first expedition, extended their examination in some degree to the second and successful one, under General Terry, and instance, as one important cause of its success, a cordial co-operation between the army and the navy which they say was lacking on the first occasion.

The election in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday last, resulted in the success of the candidates denominated secessionists, who are not suspected of any great love for or loyalty to the national government. The voting is said to have been done principally by the paroled soldiers of Lee's army.

One of our Washington correspondents states that General Strouther, Adjutant General to Governor Pierpont, at Virginia, had a prolonged interview with the President yesterday, during which the latter expressed confidence in the policy which the Governor is pursuing.

On the occasion of President Johnson's reception yesterday the ante-room at the White House was crowded with men who were formerly Senators and Representatives in the rebel Congress. They were seeking interviews for the purpose of urging their claims for pardon.

We yesterday notified the application to the President for pardon of the rebel General Forrest, of Fort Pillow and other not very reputable notoriety. Another of the rebels who at one time figured conspicuously as a cavalryman and raider in the Southwest, General Roddy, is said to be also among the new applicants for Executive clemency, with promises of future good citizenship and support of the government.

General Ewell, in accordance with the President's order liberating him on parole and allowing him to return to his home in Virginia, took the oath of allegiance and was released from Fort Warren, Boston harbor, on last Wednesday.

A petition to the Governor General of Canada is being circulated for signatures in Montreal and other Canadian towns, praying that an investigation may be had regarding statements made at the Detroit Commercial Convention by Mr. Potter, United States Consul General, and reports to the effect that that gentleman has, during his residence in Canada, been engaged in secret efforts to bring about an annexation of that province to the United States. Mr. Potter stated at the Commercial Convention, as an argument in favor of abrogating the Reciprocity treaty, that within two years from its discontinuance the Canadians will be applying for admission into the Union.

Our City Government—A Fine Opportunity for Governor Fenton.

The city of New York is notoriously the worst governed city in Christendom. Bribery and corruption; which at one time in our municipal affairs were exceptional cases, have now become the rule—universal bribery and corruption, which no longer seek to hide themselves in dark holes and corners, but sit with brazen-faced insolence at our city gates. For twenty years we have been going on from bad to worse, until our annual Corporation expenses and requisitions have run up to the splendid figure of some seventeen millions of dollars, which would make an average of over seventeen dollars taxation to every inhabitant—man, woman or child—on this island. And still this swelling tide of corruption rolls on with steadily increasing volume; so that by next year our fellow taxpayers will have cause for astonishment, if called upon to foot a general city bill not exceeding the sum of twenty millions. This, we must say, is progress with a vengeance, when we remember that the costs of the government of the United States—diplomatic, legislative, judicial, army, navy and miscellaneous appropriations—under John Quincy Adams were some thirteen millions of dollars, and when we remember that Adams was upset by the democratic electioneering cry of 1828, of "Jackson—retrenchment and reform."

Retrenchment and reform are now unquestionably needed in the administration of our municipal affairs. But how are we to get them? Not in the ordinary way; for our city authorities and our political "rings," with their systematized machinery of bribery and corruption, embracing politicians, factions and parties and party journals of every stripe and of every language, too, in vogue from New York to Vienna, have, as matters stand, the game completely in their hands. Taxpayers may hold their meetings, citizens' associations may agitate the fearful corruptions and spoliation which envelop us; but all such combinations will continue to be as they have been—utterly useless and impotent against the organized election machinery of our Corporation plunderers. With a margin of eight or ten millions from the city's Corporation assessments for division among themselves and their friends, the parties controlling this city corruption fund can be reached only by the intervention of the State.

We therefore appeal to the Governor of the State, in view of this intervention of the State, to come to our rescue. We again call upon him to break the ground for our relief, in the removal from office of the Mayor and the heads of the several departments of this city, excepting the Metropolitan Police, the Park Commission, the Croton Board and the new Fire Department; for the organization of these departments is in the direction of that complete metropolitan system of checks and balances which this great metropolis requires. Let the Governor, then, make the removals suggested, and in the absence of any exciting national election or Presidential issue, or Presidential parties, we shall have in the interval a fine opportunity for making the question of the reorganization of our city government the controlling issue of our November State election. We would submit the plan of making the heads of our Corporation departments, with the exceptions indicated, responsible to the Mayor, and of making the Mayor subject to appointment by the Governor every year, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under some such metropolitan administration we should secure a system of checks and balances which would be proof against all such plundering combinations of local "rings" as those which now confessedly and defiantly combine to divide the spoils. This great reformation, if taken up and put in motion by Governor Fenton, will give him and the reform party supporting him the Legislature needed to complete their work. Otherwise, if he should elect to leave the affairs of this city as they are, the negro suffrage question, for want of something better, will be taken up by the democracy in November against the negro, and upon this issue they will unquestionably sweep the State. The revolution required in public opinion to secure universal negro suffrage will take some time; but surely the public opinion of the Empire State is ripe and ready for the practical reformation suggested in the government of this metropolis, in which every citizen of the State in a thousand ways is directly interested.

OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.—We learn by the Washington correspondence that there is an immense crowd pressing around the doors of the White House, and pestering President Johnson about getting offices. The term of many of the office holders appointed by Mr. Lincoln for four years is about to expire, and it is expected that Mr. Johnson will now either reappoint them, or put new men in their places. There is great anxiety particularly in the custom houses and Internal Revenue Department. Great efforts will no doubt be made by the present incumbents to keep themselves in office. Our advice to Mr. Johnson is not to be too hasty in this matter. The custom houses and the Internal Revenue Department are filled with secret enemies of President Johnson and his administration. These departments of the government are organized to damage the reputation of Mr. Johnson, and obstruct his plans for the reconstruction of the country, under the leadership of Chase and Jay Cooke, upon the principle that the national debt is a national blessing, and that the negroes should have universal suffrage, whether they are fit for it or not.

With regard to the Internal Revenue Department we know that there are regular rings established there on the same principle as those of the Corporation, for the purpose of cheating the government, and these rings are in more active operation lately, since one of the initiated of the aldermanic rings has been placed at the head of it in Washington. He is not a lawyer, and knows nothing about giving decisions upon the important questions that come before him. His predecessor was too much of a lawyer, and gave decisions at the rate of about three a day upon every possible subject, each one generally contradicting the other. The present incumbent knows nothing about law and has nothing to guide his decisions but common sense, and not an overstock of that. If President Johnson is wise he will clear out the heads of the custom houses and Internal Revenue Department and put new and reliable men in their places. The present office holders are in league with the Jacobins to destroy the administration and nullify its policy.

No doubt the old stages of the last century—old Blair and Thurlow Weed—are working very hard to control the Custom House and secure the spoils as usual; but we would advise these old gentlemen, who have been feeding out of the public crib for the last thirty years, to retire and make way for younger and more hungry men.

Remarkable Newspaper Audacity and Lying.

We published a few days ago a statement of the sales of the daily papers of this city. That statement was copied from the official documents—that is, from the books of the Internal Revenue Department in the office of the assessor to whom the publishers of the several papers are compelled by law to make a return of their sales. Some of the other papers, having nerve enough to face the music, copied that statement, and some pointed out that it was inaccurate, which, of course, was an affair between those papers and the assessor. We copied the figures as they appear in his office; and if the sales of any paper are larger than it has stated in its return he will give the publisher, no doubt, a chance to correct it before pay day.

But there is one paper that has the remarkable audacity to deny that any such returns were ever made. That paper, of course, is the sanctified Tribune. Out to the quick by the official showing that its circulation was less than one-quarter that of the Herald, it denies in its columns its own statements made at the revenue office. Unable to argue around the numbers, it goes, with characteristic unscrupulousness and its inevitable instinct for a lie, to the extremity of an outright denial, and declares, with the pitiful emphasis of Italics, that "there are no such returns." It further says: "Whether the Herald manufactured its own figures we do not know; it certainly manufactured ours. The law requires no returns of sales to May 1, 1865, and none have been made by this office."

This is a very simple question. As to the returns that "the law requires," here are the words of the law:—

"Wholesale dealers whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars shall pay fifty dollars for each license; and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars, the sum of ten dollars. And the license required by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year."

This law, then, requires that the publisher of the Tribune shall take out a license as a wholesale dealer; and in order to ascertain the amount that he must pay for his license it requires him to state what his sales were for the previous year. Thus—to prevent the possibility of a quibble—the price of a license to sell papers for a year "from May 1, 1865," must be based upon a return of sales made in the previous year up "to May 1, 1865," and the application for a license for a specified sum for the year, from May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866, is itself a return of the sales of the former year, and must, or it is invalid.

Here is a copy of the Tribune's application for a license:—

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.  
(SECTION 72.)  
Application is hereby made by the Tribune Association, Samuel Sinclair, Croton, Westchester county, New York, publisher (1865,000), for a license as wholesale dealer under the Excise laws of the United States; said business or occupation to be carried on at No. 154 Nassau street, in the city of New York, county of New York and State of New York, from May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866.  
(Signed) THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.  
SAML. SINCLAIR, Publisher.

To \_\_\_\_\_, Assessor, District of \_\_\_\_\_  
Endorsed on the back of the application is the following:—  
Application of the Tribune Association, 154 Nassau, for a license as wholesale dealer. Entered and registered by R. FITCH, Assessor.  
District 23, Division 20.  
MAY 1, 1865. (1865.)

This application for a license as wholesale dealer contains the figures \$252,000, and if that sum is not a return of sales of the Tribune for the year from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, then the Tribune men have caused to be registered in the assessor's office a false statement of their business.

This shows the utter unscrupulousness and mendacity with which the Tribune is conducted—now that its management has passed out of the hands of Greeley. No lie is too outrageous for it to utter, and its columns are collections of falsehood and filth, as may be seen by its account of the Museum fire and of the German festivals. As for its other falsehoods, in relation to advertisements, they are not worth an answer.

The Arrival of a New London Times Correspondent.

By the last steamer a new American correspondent for the London Times arrived in this city. He brought letters of introduction to Belmont, Senator Harris, and other bankers and politicians, and has been busy since his arrival in presenting them. From these letters it appears that he is duly accredited and that he completely supersedes Mackay, who was the last and least of that ignorant trio of stupid reporters of which Woods and Bull Run Russell were the other two members. The name of the new correspondent is \_\_\_\_\_; well, no matter what it may be Black, or White, or Brown, or Blue or Red. Names are nothing in a newspaper; but ideas, and the manner of treating them, are everything. Especially is this the case at the commencement of a great historical era like that into which we are now entering.

When the intoxicated and imaginative Sala came to this country he walked into our office and announced himself as the "commissioner" of the London Telegraph, saying that Bull Run Russell had advised him by all means to make our acquaintance. We asked him what he was going to do. In his peculiar, flippant style, he said that he was going to look about him, describe events, and tell the English people, as they had never been told before, what we were about and what we would accomplish. After a quiet smile at the complacent tone of Mr. Sala, we replied that we had been a journalist here for forty years and had carefully watched events during all that period, and yet we found it rather difficult to predict on one day what would happen the next, and quite impossible to tell, even with all our means of information, what the American people would accomplish and what they would not. Mr. Sala went away satisfied that he could carry out his mission; but his letters were rattling trash and his American tour injured rather than increased his reputation.

Now, we say to the new London Times correspondent just what we said to Mr. Sala. He has come here at the beginning of a great political era, and unless he has a clearer and cooler head than we give him credit for he will be bewildered in less than a month. By the time he has listened attentively to Belmont and the other bankers, Barlow and the other brokers, Senator Harris and the other politicians, his brain will be so completely tumbled

THE RICHMOND ELECTIONS.

SUCCESS OF THE OLD REBEL CANDIDATES.

THE REBEL SOLDIERS DO THE VOTING.

For make of example, we alleged to-night that the secession candidate for Commonwealth Attorney, who has been elected, was during the rebellion captain of a rebel battery in Lee's army.

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